

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The German reichstag has, upon the recommendation of a special committee, decided to consider the petition of women to participate in universities and to undergo state examinations.

Queen Victoria has again ridden through London amid scenes of great enthusiasm. She is a grand old woman, but justice compels the additional remark that Oom Paul is a grand old man.

The United States leads all countries in the amount of mileage of telephone wires. Sweden heads the list in the number of telephones, having 113 to each 10,000 of its population, while the United States has 107 to each 10,000.

A man who completed a 35 days' fast in New York advises people generally not to imitate the feat, as his powers of abstinence are a gift. The omission of one breakfast usually convinces a person that he lacks this particular talent.

In the free textbook system in operation in Yankton, S. D., the children rent the books, the yearly charge ranging from 20 cents in the first grade to 85 cents in the eighth grade. The fee entitles the pupil to all books available for his grade.

Thirty thousand maple trees in Franklin county, N. Y., are owned by a Brooklyn millionaire. He has contracted for a big maple sugar plant, to consist of a group of buildings lighted by electricity and provided with concrete or marble floors.

By order of Bishop Hoban the priests of the Catholic churches in the diocese of the Pacific announce that funeral services will no longer be conducted in the churches of the diocese on Sunday, which practically puts a ban on Sunday burials by Catholics there.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, after some close study of the subject, reports that he finds law and journalism the most attractive professions to young men just leaving college, the latter calling being the more popular because a man can earn a living at once in it.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to this country, is one of the direct descendants of Confucius, founder of the Chinese religion. There are 40,000 of these descendants, now 70 generations removed, and they constitute the aristocracy of China, being the oldest family in the world.

A Philadelphia suburbanite notes that a layer of snow over the country saves thousands of dollars to the people by the saving in gas. Snow is so powerful a reflector that one can see to read at least a half hour longer on account of it, and thus about 15 cents' worth of gas is saved each evening.

President McKinley is said to have sung with vigor and evident enjoyment at the Fifth Avenue Methodist church in New York. His voice is a bass, and he knew how to use it. He was a member of a chorus in Canton, O., in his young days, and has always been fond of singing. It is his custom always to sing in church.

In the Ohio legislature a bill is pending to pay the sheriffs salaries instead of fees, and in the Maryland legislature it is proposed to make the same change in the method of payment of county attorneys. The reforms are advisable. Wherever possible the salary system should be substituted for the fee system in the payment of public officials. The fee system is an encouragement to "make business." This is the root of the evil of a great many justice shops.

Two American women conducting a mission school on the Yukon, 1,500 miles from its mouth, tested the Alaska climate last year in kitchen gardening, beginning operations in the open ground May 16. In spite of a lack of rain for two months and cold storms in midsummer, they harvested 850 bushels of potatoes, 500 cabbages, 80 bushels of turnips and a few bushels of carrots. The strawberry bed set out grew finely, but the crop of berries was destroyed by mice.

When Mrs. Jessie W. Bolte told the National Educational association that for every 1,000 people killed by the whisky bottle there were 10,000 killed by the frying pan she made a grave charge against an old and popular friend of the human family. Mrs. Bolte should pause to ask herself where the human race would be without the frying pan. It is the symbol of civilization, the fragrant and appetizing friend of hungry man. It is the abuse of the frying pan that Mrs. Bolte means to abuse rather than the useful creature itself.

At New Albany, Ind., Miss Lucretia Long performed a remarkable somnambulistic feat early the other morning. She arose about six o'clock, without street attire, and walked several blocks to the residence of an acquaintance, which she entered. When her sister, Mrs. C. H. Durrell, went to her room and found it empty she telephoned the police and had just started to hunt her sister when word was received that she was at the neighbor's house. Miss Long knew nothing whatever of her strange journey when she was finally awakened.

Certain theatrical managers claim that public taste demands immoral plays, and that they have simply used what was wanted. Selective censorship in any form could make the same claim. It is public opinion that has killed a half of the progressive dramatists of the stage. Miss Katherine Lee is not the only offender, though. Thousands have made her a test case. In the past she has drawn a crowd of 10,000 to her dramatic work.

IN BLOEMFONTEIN

The Victorious Boers Entered the Free State Capital Tuesday.

Boers Made No Resistance, President Steyn and the Soldiers Having fled Northward—Robert's Received an Ovation.

London, March 15.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence, as being now one of the shadows of history that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State and the leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputations to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free States regarding the war.

The surrender of Bloemfontein. London, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered at ten to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. Gen. French was within five miles of the place at five o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by four a. m. Tuesday. The flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council with the mayor came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place. Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement."

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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Proceedings of Our National Legislature From Day to Day in Condensed Form—Resolutions and Bills.

Formal discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate on the 14th and continued until 11 o'clock. The principal speakers being Senator Foraker (O.), in charge of the measure, and Senator Pettus (Ala.), who opposed it. A resolution was introduced by Senator Mason (Ill.) calling for all correspondence with Great Britain relating to the Isthmian canal. A meeting was held in the evening for the formal reading of the Alaska code bill. The house, in the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from Alabama, seated Mr. Aldrich, the republican, by a strict party vote. A new rule was brought in to set aside the day sessions on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. A second urgent deficiency bill was reported by the appropriations committee. It carries a total of \$1,439,550.

The discussion in the senate on the 9th of the resolution of Senator Mason (Ill.), introducing sympathy for the Boers, was conducted behind closed doors. The feature of the open session was a speech by Senator Lindsay (Ky.) on the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government measure. Senator Lodge (Mass.) introduced a resolution giving the general commanding the army the rank of lieutenant general. A session was held in the night for the reading of the Alaska code bill. The house held its first day session on pension legislation and passed 97 bills, the only notable incident being an attack upon the general policy of special pension legislation by Mr. Lowell (Cal.), which was replied to by Mr. Bulwacker (N. H.).

During almost the entire session of the senate on the 12th Senator Rawlins (Utah) occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. His argument was largely legal and technical, and he opposed the holding of the islands. At the conclusion of his speech the senate passed 85 private pension bills. The house considered the Wisconsin contested election case from the Second Virginia district and gave the seat to R. A. Wise, the republican. An urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$1,439,550, was introduced and passed. Senator Turner (Wash.) began an extended speech on the Puerto Rican bill in the senate on the 15th. He maintained that the pending measure was unconstitutional. The senate committee on appropriations reported the executive and judicial appropriation bill and the committee on Indian affairs reported the Indian appropriation bill, which carries \$2,124,411. The house adopted the conference report on the financial bill by a vote of 161 yeas to 129 nays, ten members being present and not voting. Mr. Bulwacker (N. Y.) introduced a resolution calling for copies of all letters in the state department of American citizens in the South African republic from January 1, 1892, to the present time.

The senate on the 14th listened to two arguments on the Puerto Rican bill by Senators Teller (Col.) and Turner (Wash.). The former maintained that the United States constitution could not extend over the island and the latter that it could. Aside from the constitutional questions both were opposed to the pending bill. Mr. Teller introduced a wide range of subjects. Mr. Cleveland (Mo.) spoke against holding the Philippines; Mr. Rucker (Mo.) submitted an argument in favor of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people, and Mr. Howard (Ga.) discussed the "open door" policy in the east.

One Youthful Essayist. Among the gems of general knowledge which sometimes serve to illumine the dull routine of elementary education the following "Essay on St. Stephen," a copy of which reaches us from the vicinity of a church of England school in Surrey, is worthy of a place. The author appears to have derived his misinformation from both lay and ecclesiastical sources, and he writes:

"We have heard that St. Stephen was the first one to find out how to make the steam engine. He first made the puffin-billy and many others, and he went to makin' 'em, and some he made better than all the others, and these be the ones you see in the stathuns."

This is pretty good, but our admiration is boundless when, with infinite gravity and brevity, our youthful essayist concludes:

"Lay not this thing to my charge," said he, when he was a-dyin of bein stoned."—Literature.

Age of Genesis. A well-known divinity professor, a grave and learned man, had five daughters, whom his students reverently named "Genesis," "Exodus," "Numbers," "Leviticus," and "Deuteronomy." Beginning his lecture one day, the professor said: "Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you about the age of Genesis." Roars of laughter came from the students. "Genesis is not so old as you suppose," continued the professor. More roars—so long continued, indeed, that the worthy man had time to think before he made the next remark. He said timidly and he managed to hit the mark this time: "I may not be thinking of the same Genesis as you are!"—Collier's Weekly.

No Royal Road. Euclid, the famous Greek mathematician, was asked one day by King Ptolemy whether there was not a shorter and easier way to the knowledge of geometry than that which he had laid down in his elements. "No, indeed," said he; "there is no royal road to geometry."

In the same spirit, when Alexander the Great wanted to learn geometry by some easier and shorter method, he was told by his teacher that "he must be content to travel the same road with others for all things of this nature are equally difficult to prince and people."—Golden Days.

Willie's Labor Views. Teacher—If one man can perform a piece of work in six days, how long will it take six men to do it? Willie—About six weeks.

"How do you get that?"

"Six men would get up a strike."—N. Y. Herald.

From a Kentucky Standpoint. Kentucky Teacher (of infant geography class)—Tommy Blood may tell you what a strain is.

Tommy Blood—It's jist the plain stuff 'thout nothin' in it.—Ohio State Journal.

Clippings. A rivalry between two applicants for a franchise at Passaic, N. J., has brought out an offer by one of the rivals to "pay \$50,000 for 37 years to the city of Passaic, give \$20,000 to each of its hospitals, subscribe \$25,000 for a new school, give the police and firemen's relief funds \$10,000 each, and furnish gas to the city and to private consumers at 50 cents per thousand."

California has over \$1,000,000 invested in the stock market and of this \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 is in the hands of the stock market.

OFFER IS DECLINED

Great Britain's Policy But Firmly Declines Our Offer to Mediate.

Lord Salisbury Notifies Presidents Kruger and Steyn That England Will Not Consent to Independence for the Two Republics.

London, March 14.—The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied, but a representative of the Associated Press learns that there is little doubt he will decline the offer. The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to interfere but simply transmitted the communications made to United States Consul Adolph Hay, at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the state department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused and while Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the offer, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity.

Terrible Conditions at Mafeking. London, March 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Mafeking dated Monday, March 5, says the garrison at that place were feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They were reduced to the use of horse flesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water was parasitically contaminated. Typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria was epidemic, but it was impossible to isolate the victims. The sufferings of the women and children were terrible and there were deaths in the women's larger daily. The native population was starving.

Will Not Consent to Independence. London, March 14.—In the house of lords the premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British government's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The concluding sentence is as follows: "Her majesty's government can only answer your honor's telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

TO INCREASE OUR EXPORTS.

Bill in Congress That May Lead to the Erection in This Country of Schools of Commerce.

Washington, March 14.—Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, is in favor of increasing the exports from this country, and with this end in view has introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint a commission of seven members to visit the principal colleges of commerce in Europe and to inform themselves as to the maintenance and results of these schools. This country has no schools for young men either for the consular service or for the adequate exploitation of our manufactured goods in foreign lands. All the European nations do have many such schools, which are partly or wholly supported by their respective governments.

NEW PLACE FOR KOBBE.

Otis Appoints Him Military Governor of Albany, Luzon, and Catanduanes To Establish Civil Government.

Washington, March 14.—Gen. Otis has notified the war department that he has appointed Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe military governor of the province of Albany, Luzon, and of the island of Catanduanes and temporarily, to subvert immediate purposes, of the islands of Samar and Leyte. Gen. Kobbe is directed to establish civil and government as rapidly as possible. He is to appoint officers of his command as customs and internal revenue officers for the more important coast and interior towns that are occupied by our troops. Gen. Otis says it is desirable that the ports in question be opened to trade as soon as practicable.

PARDON FOR McALLA.

All Charges Against the Gallant War Captain Are Purged by an Act of President McKinley.

Washington, March 14.—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Capt. Bowman H. McAlla, of the navy, now serving in the Philippines. In 1890 Capt. McAlla, then a commander, was convicted by court-martial of several offenses, including the striking of another person in the navy, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. In view of the fact of Capt. McAlla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain, and later in the Philippines, the president has granted him a full pardon which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

Bald on New York Concert Hall. New York, March 14.—The police last night raided all the concert halls in the Tenderloin district, drove the women into the streets and arrested the proprietors. The latter were taken to a police station and soon released on \$500 bail each. The arrests were the result of the agitation against disorderly resorts which has lately stirred the city. The crusade began with the suppression of the play "Sapho," as presented by Olga Nethersole's company. Anthony Comstock soon afterward raided numerous gambling places.

An Order Received for British Flags. Cincinnati, March 14.—The Enquirer says to-day: An order was received by a Cincinnati concern yesterday by cable from an English firm for 50,000 flags to be shipped as soon as they can be made and sent forward. It may not be known, but such is a fact, that a very considerable quantity of the flags used in England are made in Cincinnati, royal ensign, union jacks and all. The order received yesterday is for 500 gross of assorted sizes and 15,000 standard union jacks.

GOOD THING FOR FARMERS.

American Agriculturalist Notes Great Advance for Farm Products Over Conditions Three and Four Years Ago.

New York, March 15.—The improvement in agricultural conditions now, contrasted with the depth of depression in 1894-6, is as little appreciated by the outside public as was the farmer's condition during the hard times. It is conservative, however, to say that the produce of the United States farms for the past year was worth to the farmers over \$1,600,000,000 more than either of the depressed years noted. This is an average advance of 31 per cent. in values compared with the low point.

These statements are made by the American Agriculturalist for March, which contains an elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and industrial standpoint. The live stock of the country is said to be worth \$700,000,000 more than during the hard times, or a gain of 38 per cent. Staple crops are worth \$400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of \$200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent. compared with the depression of '94-95. The produce of live stock, such as meats, dairy products, calves, etc., are said to show a gain of \$370,000,000, or 40 per cent. above the low point.

A CAMPAIGN MOVE.

A Statement That a Defense of the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Is Being Prepared to Open Publicists' Eyes.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 15.—The Sentinel to-day will say: One of the most prominent republicans in Indiana, who has just returned from Washington and who is known to be very close to the McKinley administration, is authority for the statement that a defense of the Puerto Rican tariff bill is being prepared that will show the politicians that the enactment of the bill, instead of being a blunder, was the shrewdest campaign move of the age. He says this defense is in the hands of Senator Frye, who will spring it in the senate in due season. It will be shown, he says, that the sugar and tobacco trusts were opposing the bill with might and main and that their demand was for free trade with all the colonies. It will be further shown, he says, that it was the intention of the trusts to "squat" in the colonies and flood America with their products, which would have the effect to drive countless thousands of laboring men out of house and home.

PENSIONS FOR WAR WIDOWS.

Mrs. Stoenberg, of Nebraska, Mrs. Allan Capron, Jr., and Mrs. Allan Capron, Sr., Recipients of Special Legislation.

Washington, March 15.—The house committee on pensions ordered bills reported granting pensions to the widow of Col. Stoenberg, of the First Nebraska regiment, killed in the Philippines, at \$40 per month; to the widow of Capt. Allan Capron, Jr., killed in Cuba, at \$30 per month, and to the widow of Capt. Allan Capron, Sr., at \$25 per month. The distinction in the rate in the Capron cases is due to the property owned by Mrs. Capron, Sr. The bill pensioning the mother of Lieut. Drummy, flag lieutenant of Admiral Dewey, went over pending the decision of the pension bureau in this case.

UNPLEASANT SUGGESTION.

In Diplomatic Circles It Is Thought That The Hague Conference Has Resulted in Complete Failure.

Washington, March 15.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that The Hague conference has resulted in complete failure and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected. The basis for this view is the fact that up to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there.

ROOT REASSURES CUBANS.

Secretary of War Declares This Government Will Fulfill Every Pledge Made by Resolution of Congress.

Havana, March 15.—Elithu Root, the secretary of war, in addressing the members of the Planters' association yesterday, said that he understood that distrust existed as to the carrying out of the joint resolution of the United States congress. He declared, however, that the American government intended to fulfill every obligation and that the Cubans should believe and act accordingly.

The "Detective" Was Not There.

Lima, O., March 15.—N. L. Michael, vice president of the American national bank, was arraigned to-day on a charge of robbing that institution of \$18,000 which mysteriously disappeared. The detective who made the affidavit was not present and the justice ordered the prisoner released. Michael insists that his arrest was a blackmailing scheme.

Mrs. Thomas K. Beecher D. d.

Elmira, N. Y., March 15.—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the elder and last surviving brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died here yesterday, aged 81 years. Mr. Beecher was stricken with paralysis while on his way home from church last Sunday.

Nothing Against Him.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Gabriel Taal, arrested in connection with the Goebel murder, will be released. The detectives say that there is nothing in the charge against him.

Great Demands on His Gold.

New York, March 15.—Rev. R. S. McArthur is quoted as authority for the statement that it is known to him that during the past week letters asking for more than \$3,000,000 in money were received by Miss Helen Gould from different parts of the country.

Incorporation of Senator Interest.

Chicago, March 15.—The final steps were taken yesterday for the incorporation of the Armour packing interests with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. The incorporation will not change the management in any way.

KRUGER WOULD QUIT

He Asks for Cessation of Hostilities Pending Peace Negotiations.

Wants Independence of the Transvaal Recognized, But Great Britain Is Not Ready to Concede This—More Meats Diet at Mafeking.

London, March 10.—Yesterday afternoon it was learned that the peace rumors were founded on the fact that President Kruger has appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length, by cable, the terms which he is willing to accept. These, however, are not taken seriously, as they include practically nothing more than what the Transvaal demanded prior to the issuing of the British ultimatum. Official circles here regard the propositions as merely a ruse of the Boers to gain time and do not consider that President Kruger is yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain will make as reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure. It was understood that President Kruger's advance had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of the Lord Salisbury, who is believed to have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal can be considered for a moment by the British government.

London, March 10.—From various quarters come signs of the possibility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practical politics. All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless speedily stemmed.

The Best Was Complete.

London, March 10.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Popular Grove, March 9.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at the fight of March 7 and did all in their power to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

More Meats Diet at Mafeking.

Mafeking, March 10.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over and the town has settled grimly to stick to it. What may be typhoid-malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison.

TO FORTIFY THE CANAL.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Amends the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to Permit Defense Construction.

Washington, March 10.—The senate committee on foreign relations has agreed to report the Hay-Paunefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country when constructed. The amendment is brief. It simply provides that the restrictions in the treaty shall not operate to prevent the United States from using its own forces for the defense of the interests of the United States and the maintenance of order. Senator Morgan was the only member of the committee who cast his vote against the amendment. Senators Bacon and Daniel, the other democrats present, voted with the republicans. They also voted with the republicans to have the treaty reported as amended.

It Was Not the Plague.

Washington, March 10.—The surgeon general of the Maine hospital received a dispatch from San Francisco saying the Chinaman alleged to have died there of the plague had been in the city continuously for 15 years, and the probable cause of death was congestion of the lungs or pneumonia.

To Save Taylor from Feud.

Washington, March 10.—The Kentucky republican club will raise \$25,000 to reimburse Gov. W. S. Taylor for his expenditures in the present political contest. Taylor is said to have drawn upon his own fortune to such an extent as to leave him penniless unless friends shall come to the rescue.

Clark E. Carr's Mission to Paris.

New York, March 10.—Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., called for Paris Friday. He is president of the American Malaria propaganda. At the exposition Mr. Carr and his associates will teach the peoples of all nations what palatable food can be made from Indian corn.

Easy Victory for Reed.

Kansas City, Mo., March 10.—James A. Reed was nominated mayor of Kansas City at the democratic primaries by a majority of 2,380 and a plurality of 2,633. His total vote was 4,540. George M. Shelley's total vote was 1,992 and A. L. O. Schueler's, 273.

Germany Prohibits Meat Imports.

Berlin, March 10.—The reichstag adopted by varying majorities the meat bill. Paragraph 14 relating to the prohibition of meat imports, was adopted by 368 to 99.

McGovern Knocks Out Gardner.

New York, March 10.—Terry McGovern knocked out Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," in the third round of what was to have been a 25-round bout before the Broadway Athletic club last night. McGovern was a favorite in the betting at long odds.

No \$3,000 National Bank.

Washington, March 10.—Comptroller Davies denies the report that, under the new law, any person with \$3,000 capital cash start a national bank. He says \$25,000 is the least sum required.

A Battle at Alarique, N. H.

Albany, N. H., March 10.—Samuel Sandford, a young desperado, was killed and several citizens wounded in a battle at the town of Alarique, which followed an attempt to arrest Sandford and Juan Medina, who had been "shootin' up the town." Medias was captured.

The Loan to New York State.

London, March 10.—The advance of the new war loan will be \$20,000,000. The interest will be at 3 1/2 per cent and the bonds will be redeemable at par May 1, 1910.

SMALLPOX DISTRIBUTORS.

How the Germes Are Nurtured and the Disease Is Spread.

It would seem that people will never learn to be careful. The recent alarming spread of that dire epidemic, smallpox, throughout different sections of the country has been traced by physicians and sanitarians in many instances directly to the moldy and rotting layers of paper and paste which cover the walls of many houses. The practice of laying layer after layer of paper on a wall, using common floor paste, is especially calculated to create homes for disease germs. People could not do more to effect such a result if they tried. The rotting vegetable matter affords caves from which are ready to dart forth the infection at every opportunity. There is no excuse for this practice, as walls and ceilings can be coated with a pure, clean and sanitary material like Alabastine, for instance, at no greater expense. Alabastine is a rock-base cement, which incorporates itself with the wall or ceiling. It is easily applied, comes ready to mix with cold water, requires no washing or scraping before renewing or retinting, is beautiful, long-lasting and safe.

For walls that have been infected, nothing is equal to Alabastine as a disinfectant to render them pure and clean and the rooms once more habitable.